

Cover

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL; LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL; CHARITY IN ALL.

BELLEVILLE, U. C. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1835

ENTEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER ANNUM
IF SENT BY MAIL, TWENTY SHILLINGS.

NO. 9.

OR, THE GRAND CATARACT OF BOGOTA.
(Continued from our last.)

(Continued from our last.)

stormy sea, where she should see him no more.

Part of her prayer was heard—part, blown away by the winds, either never reached Heaven, or was granted in a sense directly contrary to the wishes of the petitioner. The young lieutenant, with faithful nursing, and in the air of this doctored and pampered child, how Martha robust and powerful! How she trembled, every time he received letters or spoke of his country! With what infinite solicitude she studied always to withdraw the conversation from any thing which should lead to the discussion of its future plans! How many delightful walks and rides she had planned—how many botanizing excursions in the mountains! How often she was vexed, almost offended with him, that he would not discipline her thoughts, and gratify her solicitude enough to say, "I find this climate agreeable to my health, that I mean to spend a year here."

What a day was that in the quiet chronicles of her life, when Lieutenant H— first went abroad to promenade the grounds, and view Tequendama with her alone? Short rides in a carriage he had already taken, but always accompanied by the father, mother, and confessor. This day he preferred to walk; and it was arranged that Martha alone should accompany him in his first visit to Tequendama.

There was a bright morning of that delicious climate. The sun came up in dewy freshness over the mountains, as welcomed by birds and beasts, and mammals, wild and tame. There was morning brightness in the branches, on the turf, in the atmosphere, and bright dreams, and the bounding sensations of youth and joy in the hearts of the two young persons. At first the arm of Martha trembled in his. At first, from strange palpitations at thus finding herself alone in the fields with the young stranger, she made but an indifferent response and answer, which blossomed in their way. But gathering confidence from the gentleness of her companion, she soon became communicative.—Now they descended a valley shaded with the magnificent palms which concealed the hillsides, till the plateau turrets rose like sentinels above the clouds in the Casca. Sometimes their path led them through an orchard, where the cocoa and orange tree grew beside those of the pear, apple peach and plum.—Sometimes wheat fields stretched out on one side, and those bananas, casavas, guavas, pine-apples and cane on the other grouped together in this vernal neutral ground of the vegetable kingdom, were the fruits, grains, and flowers of all countries, renouncing the customary hostility of different latitudes. The fair botanist excelled her companion in her practical knowledge of that science; and it being the single point in which her knowledge exceeded his, it was pardonable for her to adopt him, him somewhat keenly and with some of the spirit of Huckleberry said, in a critique, that he never heard the sonorous names of tropical vegetation round more agreeably, than from the pretty mouth of the fair Colombian lecturer.

The Pass was a central point of avalanche basin, including an estate of many thousand acres on the west. The magnificent ruin was bounded on three sides by the activities of the western Andes, in all directions soaring above the ordinary region of the clouds, and rearing aloft into mid air a hundred noble domes and pinnacles, glittering in the cold and lustrous brightness of snow and ice, that never melt. At a magnificent point of this view they paused, and talked of mountains, as such persons of situated talk—and though neither possessed commonplace minds, they were obliged to revert to the vulgar dialect of 'magnificent?' 'sublime!' etc. But an occasional glance at each other taught the lesson, which the schools have laid down, that moral levellier than natural beauties,—at least they liked the latter view more than that of the Andes. Then they walked in a wood, through which the magnificent Cantabrica rolled its tribute from an hundred mountains. Its fertile, alluvial soil, irrigated and covered with waving woods, the crown of the deep verdure and most noble dimensions, and there were seen all the splendor, and richness, and variety of a tropical climate. Here grew every form and variety of cactus, plant

dahlia, clover; and his most rich, most glorious flower garden of nature, under the branches of palm, where flowers of every scent and hue grew without watering, hoe, or spade, time or care, furnished them with another theme, upon which both exhausted the eloquence of such occasions.

But at this point, to roar of the cataract, to which their way had been leading them, had changed from the deep and solemn sound of the distant dashing of the sea on the shore, for a noise that was almost deafening and appalling—so much so, that the young persons in talking obliged to approach each others' faces to hear their words heard, a circumstance to be justified only by the necessity of the case. The young lieutenant had become impatient to rush forward and contemplate the most sublime spectacle. "That, now," said Manha, "is just like a restless and unphilosophical young man who never knows how to stay contentedly where he is well, and who is never satisfied to leave any pleasure in reverse. For me, Tegumenda is too fearful. I love this shade, these flowers, this calm and cool place, a thousand times more than that rugged and terrible rush of water. I no longer love to see this magnificent stream, where its adding and increasing rapidly multiplies that it is approaching this dreadful place. Are we not well here in this sweet spot? Let us enjoy the delicious fragrance and coolness a little longer." They did so, and talked much upon subjects delightful to them, but to others not worth the transcribing.

The day however, delayed not to prolong these agreeable spectacles; and Martha drawing her watch saw that the music too much time remained to see "Teguemanda" before dinner. So, obliged to advance, she said to her companion, "Come then let us go, and see the grand spectacle, since it must be seen, and leave you nothing at all of the memory of the reality." They arose, and emerged into the bright sun, ascending a rocky eminence, where the horizon was all marked with mountains, in every direction. There, too, in the castle, with its towers, sloping in the midst of its fields, and rural life and industry. A few steps more, and the officer almost recoiled from the scene. From the *tierras templadas* might be seen, on the table eminence above, the shepherd watching his flocks, in the region of perpetual snow. These were the *tierras frías*. But what a scene opened below! The Caterina moves on, in a calm, deep, sea-green current, till it takes its tremendous pitch, in two leaps of five hundred and thirty feet, sending to the eye an immense sheet hung down from heaven to earth; and bursting, where it falls, into vast volumes of snow—white mist, enveloping all the country in its wrathings, and exhibiting such a spectacle as might be expected were a river to be discharged into the crater of a volcano, in its fiercest fury of explosion. Martha told him that the noise below was not that of a cataract, but a hissing, hollow, unlique sound, deafening without seeming very loud, and astounding from an object visibly so venerable upon the earth, and the imagination. The convulsions of mist enveloped all the region, for a league above the fall, in a perpetual thaw of dripping moisture. As the sound came up softened from below, nothing in nature could parallel the effect. It was an *Æolian* harp playing upon a scale of grandeur commensurate with the most astonishing waterfall on the face of the earth. It was the perpetual coronation anthem of the monarch of mountains, as he put on his diadem of snow; or rather, it discoursed a continual hymn to the Divinity with an awe-inspiring affect proportioned to the sublime aspect of every thing about it. "Thou art," said Martha, "is the music you heard when you first awoke to consciousness. Below are the *tierras calientes*—and this fall of water actually descends from the *tierras templadas* to that over sultry clime."

"But see what is beyond!" An extent of tropical clime, mocking the reach of vision, six thousand feet below, stretched away in the blue, on the verge of which could be distinctly seen the cerulean and illimitable sea—the widest on the globe. Far away in fact though un-

der their feet in appearance, were the apices of Bogota, and a dim, obfuscated circle of dawn vapor hung over them midway between the earth and the sky, indicating that the crowded abodes of men were no purifiers of the atmosphere. Ever and anon the bells were heard briskly pealing, to indicate a religious festival, or "swinging slow with solemn roar," to denote that some one was being carried to his longhome. Here they paused in rapt admiration. Two steps and the descent opened the noble mansion and all the opulent, rural, and peaceful accommodations of Casa de Paz, and the rich scenery of the secluded valley in view, and nothing of the city, or the low country, or night but the snow clad mountains, was seen beyond. Where they stood was disclosed a populous city, a vast expanse of *terrazas casales*, and of the sea; and midway between the, the sublime and misty volumes of Tegoandans, for ever rising in milk-white clouds from the point were it burst. Above them, suspended as it were in another atmosphere of another universe, the shepherd drove his sheep, goats, and mules, a field, amidst whirling tempest of sleet and snow, shivering in the regions of perpetual congelation, as his eye descended to the unwithering spring of Casa de Paz, and the never varying summer of the country on a level with the sea.

Martha was hanging on the arm of the young invalid, as the parents, according to their wont, had walked to a border of palms that shodded a beautiful view of Tequendama. They saw that their daughter was too pleasantly engaged in this duty, to need the present addition of more speakers and observers, and left them to themselves. After a long pause, in which Martha stole glances at the entranced countenance of her companion, she exclaimed : " Now, is not that scene above, the repose around, and the hymn, admirable? How thankful ought I to be that my destiny is fixed in this sweet abode! This great volume has been spread before me from my infancy,

The reading has become indispensable to my enjoyment. It seems to me that my heart would wither in any other place. To see those shepherds yonder; moving in the sleet whirlwinds of that upper region, is indeed a sublime spectacle; but to dwell with them, in their perpetual snow—the very thought makes me shiver. Half the year, thou sayest, is winter in thy country. Having seen such a winter scene, what could I do but try to find a flicker, a crocodile, a snake? Yet I see that thy eye wanders beyond the *tierras calientes*, as though it could cope the wide sea, and take in the fair one beyond, on whom, I doubt not, thy memory now incessantly dwells." A recollection flashed across my mind. Honor and truth dictated the reply: "It does, Martha—and I should not dare abide the trial longer, without calling on my own heart to remember her to whom my sacred word is pledged. We were born and reared together, and baptized in the same font. I will return to her, while I may yet hope to offer her something more than a heartless redemption of my pledge."

Although his eye was averted, as he made this noble confession, he perceived that a shiver and recoil, as of one who had been pierced by a ball in battle, seized her who leaned on his arm. The paleness of death and a visible damp spread over her brow. The sun at the same moment burst forth in blinding brilliance. She faintly uttered, "The sun is overpowering. I fear I am struck. Lead me to the arms of my parents." He rather hurried than led her down the declivity, to the bank of Catrin, and they stood on its dark green margin. Whether she was influenced by faintness, or the dizziness often excited by such spectacles, or whether the proxyom of despair with which she had heard the confession of the young American, had rendered her reckless of life cannot be certainly ascertained. But her eyes were fixed and had advanced with slow paces, and she was full of their view, when, sinking from the arm of her conductor, as he half led, half lifted her along the rocks, slippery with the ever dripping moisture from the trees which impended the stream, only thirty paces from the point of the leap, she fell

into the whirling waters and disappeared under their bosom. Her mother uttered a fearful cry. The broad, circling droop of the current floated her green silk wrapper and her raven tresses to the surface. Her companion plunged in, and grasped her. At that point of the circle was about to throw her into the white foam, in which it would have been an impossibility for any human power to be regained, either from being borne down the caefact. But outside the point of this fearful ring there was an eddy, and he reeled to sufficient steadiness of had, effort and eye, to swim with her through this circle into the eddy. Both were repeatedly whirled round, but both until his breath and efforts were nearly exhausted. At length, in being borne around these curves, he fortunately grasped the branches of a fallen tree, which lay partaking the movement of the current, while the heavier part of the trunk rested on the bottom. By successive grasps at the branches he was able to throw his fair burthen, and himself to shore, where he sank exhausted and unconscious.

Martha was carried to the house, under the influence of a paroxysm of fever, which rendered her faintly, and barely unconscious of all that had passed; tho' in a state of excitement half lucid, half wild, her earnest and incessant conversations, her calls upon the American officer, her eloquent expostulations with him on the folly and cruelty of leaving her and the country, rendered the state of her feelings but too obvious to her parents, and all the inmates of the house. To enlighten, she became sufficiently calm to explain to her mother,—"I have instead of accusing you, for any attempt to win the love for which she confessed, she bore ample testimony to his scrupulous propriety of deportment and in particular to the venerable ~~frank~~ ^{and dispassionate} manner in which he has treated me. I have loved her but for this present engagement. When questioned by her father and mother, whose idolatrous tenderness could refuse her nothing, what measure she wished them to adopt in regard to their guest, and whether she wished to see him again, she sadly, but magnanimously and wisely answered;—"No—I will strive to forget him, for your sake." For his sake, as pledged to another, and for mine, let him depart in peace. There will be no medicine for me, like the irreversible certainty of his perpetual absence. For him, I do not avenge him from his wrong, if I could. I will only seek to see my way—and let me look on the future as best I can!" But there was a wildness in her eye, a paleness on her cheek, and a quickness of laboring respiration, which were to her parents fearful symptoms of her future health and peace of mind.

Next morning the father had a confidential interview with the young American, officer, who, it may be imagined, was astonished at not being admitted to see Martha, and half distracted as the course which events seemed to be taking, had passed a most agitated and sleepless night.

"I have indiscreetly taught my daughter to love thee, my friend," said Don Pablo. "I should have foreseen all this. But it is now too late. I honor thee most of all for thy confession to her; I cannot but flatter myself that, but for the impediment thus nobly avowed, thou wouldst have loved my daughter in turn. I say nothing of her worth or expectations. Had it been otherwise, I would have given her to thee with all my heart. As it is, depart in peace. God's blessing will accompany thee, and whether my poor girl shall be able to forget thee or not, thou wilt carry away my best and most grateful remembrances."

"It were better for all our sakes it were not. She wisely and rightly wished it might not be."

Mules and servants were at the gate to convey him to Bogota. They emerged, however, in a state of felling better imagined than described, and lieutenant H— mounted and departed. But when no longer in view of Senor Pablo, he turned round to contemplate the beautiful landscape and the mansion for the last time, and his eyes filled with tears.

for he could not hide from himself the fact that he regarded Martha with a fervent passion, and it was like honorable and innocent.

(To be continued.)

THE INTELLIGENCER.

BELLEVEILLE, NOVEMBER 14, 1835.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Kingston Correspondent's letter, came too late for this week's *Intelligencer*.

The Upper Canada Company have given notice, that all their Agencies heretofore existing in the Province have been cancelled, and all applications for purchase of lands or other business connected with the affairs of the Company, must in future be addressed to the Commissioners at their office in Toronto. This is a most important notice, and the public generally will do well to observe it.

Johnson, the man who was stabbed by Mc'Ardle, in Bath, is dead.—Ten Pounds more for Dr. Barker.

LYNCH-LAW.—O'CONNELL AND THE U. STATES.—It will be remembered, that Daniel O'Connell, some months since, made a furious attack on the American Government, on account of the existence of slavery in some of the States; and ignorantly attributed the continuation to the want of action on the part of Congress. Congress has no power to pass any law effecting the property called Slaves; in the slave States of the Union, each State must, by its own law, set the slave free, or he must remain in bondage, for all that the general Government can do. But forgetting the vice here attributed to the American Government, Mr. O'Connell again exposes his ignorance of the American Government's riots in the United States.

"Why the actors in the hanging in America, by what they call Lynch Law, will be, as they ought to be, punished for their crime; and I'll warrant the American Government will do all it can to punish them: above all I am sure it will never applaud, or thank, or reward them."

In no one instance, as yet, as we are aware of, have any of the parties connected with the enforcement of a Lynch case and execution, been brought up before the tribunals of the Country, and dealt with according to law. And we should have thought that Dan O'Connell knew more of mob-law, than to suppose that such could or would be the case, where there was no military force to meet the Sovereign mob, and to arrest them in their murderous progress. So that the mere expression of hope, on his part, that the offenders would be brought to justice, and punished, is mere humbug. But the greatest blunder is yet to be exposed; for he says, "the American Government will do all it can to punish them." Here is exactly a similar blunder to the one which the Agitator made, when he denounced the Congress of the United States as a band of slaveholders, and stigmatized the Government as tyrannical. The general Government has no power over these matters, beyond the District of Columbia, whereof the President is Governor, in addition to his Presidency of the United States. If a man commit a murder, or any act of misdemeanor, in the State of New York, and he should fly to the State of Ohio, the General Government has nothing to do with it, nor can the State authorities of Ohio punish him. If he be arrested in Ohio, an order is issued by the Governor of New York, and the prisoner is handed over to the authorities of the State wherein the offence was committed, and there punished. So that Mr. O'Connell's supposition, that the American Government will do all it can to punish the Lynchers, is all humbug; it is neither practicable nor constitutional. It is true, that it is a sorry state of affairs, and one which we are grieved to see; but the General Government has no power to remedy it; and we believe there is but little inclination among the State Governments to lay hold of the subject.

We should not have noticed this opinion of O'Connell's had it been but the opinion of a man who did not attract more than a common share of public at-

tention; but where we behold one like O'Connell, sitting himself up as an oracle, and yet ignorant of the subjects whereon he is debating or talking, we become disgusted with such a system of boasting popularity.

While on this subject, we may as well observe, that the Press in England does not seem to understand this subject a bit better than O'Connell; and from the Morning Herald we make the following extract:

"Will it be believed in Christian Europe that the society of assassins, the most terrifying scourge that ever held the world in thrall, in ages happily passed away, is once more revived in Republican America, under the title of the 'Lynch Club'? We can smile at the vanity—we could brethren, but we shrink with horror from their atrocious dabbling in human blood. Where is General Jackson? Where is the law of America? Or are we to presume that the system has already reached a point at which it is inaccessible to attack? Has it so far poisoned the moral feelings of personal danger to the executive to arrest its career? We have seen enough lately in the American papers to perceive that society was almost resolved into its first elements, but we were by no means prepared for the following 'Card' issued by the Lynch Club of America."

All this is spoken as becomes a man of feeling; but it also betrays ignorance of the institutions of the country, by propounding one single question: "Where is General Jackson?" We answer again, that General Jackson has no more to do with the punishment of these outrages called Lynching, than has any common citizen; and that the Laws passed by the Congress of the United States, have nothing to do, nor can they effect such riotous proceedings. Each State Government must keep the peace within its own territory.

ON DITS.—It is said that the executioner on a late occasion at Kingston was about as tall as the Editor of the *Whig* and about his make. That the walk was particularly similar to that of the quacks, and that his hands had a white skin, (not to say that they were clean in every respect.) In all of these things, the resemblance was

It is said that a certain *French Editor*, whose office is not ten miles from the Commercial Hotel at Kingston, and who has betrayed a most peculiar anxiety that the late execution should be performed with but few spectators, came up from Bytown, to be present at the melancholy event. Rumour is very busy with conjectures as to the cause of his almost immediate departure after the execution. Charity forbids us connecting these two reports.

THE L. L. D. & A. DOUBLE S. of the *Whig*, having said something in his *giant* sheet, about "his escutcheon," we hear that it is the intention of some of his best acquaintances, to apply to the *Herald Office* for permission, to allow the pundit to quarter a *galloos & mask* upon his shield. We must admit that there is taste as well as propriety in the selection, as they show most distinctly, the being's qualifications and practices. Dr. Barker's Escutcheon!!! Who ever heard of a skunk having a house?

MORE SCRAPS.—In a former number, we gave an anecdote, to refresh the mind of Cat's-paw-travelling Editor, with some occurrences, that he might find very convenient to forget in his writing; we now give another. The *Cat's paw* had about a half a dozen very fine turnips with him the growth of Mr. James Crow, of the Trent, (who, by the by, we think, is a better farmer than a poet) and was exhibiting them on board the Steam Boat. "Doctor," said a bystander, "what fine white wigs they would make; they would suit so well with the white feather. (and the Doctor knows the value of a white feather and a black hair)" "The Doctor's head," said another, "would make a good block for such a wig." "You do not mean to call the Doctor a block head?" said a third. When the second replied "why, there is as much brains in the turnip as in the Doctor's head." "What any you to that Doctor?" queried the third. "It is absurd," replied the L. L. D. & A. double S, "to talk of the brains of a turnip. Do you not know that a turnip has no brains? And then to compare it with the cranium of a human being!" And in this manner did he talk for full ten minutes, to prove to the bystanders, that he had more brains than one of Mr. Crow's turnips, and finished his address by appealing to the judgment of the bystanders. The forth speaker now advanced and said, that he thought any man who could argue seriously the absurd proposition, to

know whether he had as much brains as a turnip, certainly could not possess any thing that deserved the name of sense, and consequently what was generally called brains were entirely absent, and that Mr. Crow's turnip was the wisest of the two. The bystanders thought the same. The A. double S. picked up his ears, layed, kicked and left the company.

The British *Whig* is of opinion that the Editor of the *Belleveille Intelligencer* hanged Watson, and that he received the Ten pound fee. The British *Whig* not publishing anything but falsehood, we are not surprised that he should say so. Of course he will say that he, Dr. Barker, was not the hanger; which truly interpreted, means that he was.

There is no subject, upon which the Imperial parliament have undertaken of late to legislate, that so materially and directly affects the Canadas, as the Timber Duties. We publish a debate which occurred in the British House of Commons upon this subject, and we think it fully shows what are the objects aimed at by the different parties.

The first, which attracts our attention is the following, from the speech of Mr. Villiers: "The people should be allowed to get, and ought to get, the products of their own and other countries, as cheap as possible." If this principle be admitted by the British Government, and it is the only one which can lead the present, or any other Ministry, to make a Cabinet question of the matter, then it will follow, that England must declare, by such proceedings, that she has no longer any right to regulate the commercial intercourse with other nations, for her colonies. If the people are to do as they think fit, then the Government must rest assured, that if the Timber Duties are reduced, as recommended by the Committee, then the merchants of Upper Canada will say, "We will no longer be bound by the commercial treaties of Great Britain, we have a right to get the products of other countries as cheap as we can, and we will not, for the sake of supporting the British manufacturer, who will no longer support us, pay 35 or 40 per cent more than we should be obliged to pay for foreign goods, if the British import, and protection duties were off. We will get these, and we will sell them as cheap as we can." The merchants of Canada to a few rapacious dealers in Baltic timber, then, indeed, it is time that we should look out for ourselves, and seek to establish a trade with foreign nations, which the Mother Country seems no longer able or willing to support.

We do confess that we believe, the main object of this projected reduction of the Timber Duties, is a blow aimed at the British Empire by the party of which Hugh Hume forms a conspicuous member. If England can be deprived of her most valuable Colonies, by inducing them to declare off in consequence of unjust laws, then will turmoil and trouble increase at home. Then will the long established institutions of the country be overturned; and then shall we have the reign of terror by the establishment of the mob law, or an executive democratic power. We firmly believe that such is the fact; and that although there are a few who back these democrats in their views with the idea of gain from the Baltic Trade, yet the majority of these theorists aim at weakening the power and influence of the Crown; so that the monarchy may be the more easily subverted. To every means they have recourse, for the purpose of rendering fatal to the minds of the people, their right to put aside hereditary monarchy; and if they can establish this successfully, they will soon show that having a right to set aside hereditary monarchy, they have a right to substitute democracy in its place. These matters must, however, be brought about by a long and there is no surer method of accomplishing this, than of rendering people's minds familiar to the subject, by talking of it, as has been done in the charges brought against the Duke of Cumberland, implicating him in a charge of endeavouring to organize a plot to set the right of Princess Victoria aside and to claim it himself—this will work, and will render men's minds familiar with the idea of a change, and then add to it the loss of one or two valuable Colonies, and democracy is triumphant in England.

We speak the sentiments of every man in Canada, when we say, that to reduce the Duties on Timber, will at the same time, loosen the bonds of connexion between the Mother Country and the Canadas. We believe that there are few, very few, in the Province of Upper Canada, who would wish to see a

separation from the Mother Country; but Canadians cannot be expected to sacrifice their all to English merchants, when they are to be treated as strangers. We do not hesitate to say, that should the duties be repealed or reduced, that Canada will never submit to it, and maintain the commercial arrangements of Great Britain. A sacrifice we are willing to make; but to consent to utter annihilation would be alarish, and Englishmen and their descendants will not support it. Therefore let British Ministers take warning by the past, and remember that in obeying the mandate of the thoughtless leaders of the mob, that they run the risk of losing a valuable member in the British Crown,—let them remember that they have been warned of this, and let them forbear. If the Committee have been impartial in their report on this subject, then we are satisfied that no reduction can be based on its merits; but if a garbled and biased report has been drawn up, merely for effect, while the most important facts have been kept behind, then, indeed, it behoves a British Senate to pause before they consent to break faith with so many of their fellow subjects, who have been led into dangerous and extensive enterprises, by the Mother Government, under the sanction of a law. Be sure, as we have said before, that if the Timber Duties are to be reduced, the connexion between England and the Canadas, will be most woefully shaken, if not dissolved. It must not be forgotten that there is but one voice in the country upon this subject, and the watch words are "Canada and Enterprise."

Dr. Barker has published in his paper of the 10th, a letter dated Belleveille, the 9th, November, and signed "Thaddæus", stating that he was absent from Belleveille, on the morning of Watson's execution. No comment is necessary. The Quack, has verified in himself, the old adage, "give a rogue rope enough, and he will hang himself." We are satisfied that the letter was not written in this town, and therefore, the lie direct is cast on Dr. Barker. And with such a base paltriness—such an unprincipled liar and coward, we hold no further communication.

ANTI-GALLIC LETTERS.

(Continued from our last.)

No. V.

My Lord,

There are various principles, on which the import-duties may be divided between the two Canadas. Some persons would have these duties to be divided in proportion to the respective expenditures on account of the legislature, the executive and the judiciary; others in proportion to population; others in proportion to the consumption of taxed articles. On each of these methods I shall offer a few remarks.

So long as the crown duties, which were expressly destined for the support of the civil government and the administration of justice, were expended under the direction of the Commissioners of the Treasury, those duties at least ought to have been divided between the two provinces according to the spirit if not the letter of the first method. I say the spirit, my lord, and not the letter, because the literal application of the principle would have held out a premium to extravagance, and would have made the more economical province contribute to the expenditure of her more extravagant neighbour. For instance, my lord, while the Speaker of the Assembly receives only £400 a year, the Speaker of the other, by a compromise equally secret and disgraceful, robs the public of a salary twice or even thrice as large. So far therefore, as these salaries are concerned, the literal application of the first method of division would reward the profligacy of the one legislature with half a dollar, and punish the economy of the other with a paltry shilling. But, since the conciliatory statute of His present Majesty surrendered the crown duties into the hands of the provincial legislatures, the dominant faction of Lower Canada has so far diverted these duties from their original destination, by refusing to make any appropriation for the support of the civil government or the administration of justice, that it cannot, consistently at least, demand a division of the crown duties or of any other duties according to the first method in proportion to the respective expenditures. I must, therefore, quietly submit to some more equitable method of division, even though that method may render necessary the imposition of direct taxes, for carrying on the government of Lower Canada, my lord, would the English outlaws, my lord, be bound, on moral or even on liberal principles, to pay taxes, on the imposing of which they could not have

consented, and by the spending of which they would inevitably be oppressed? Certainly not, unless your lordship or some other advocate of conciliation should disgrace the English soldiers by ranging them on the side of dastardly and deadly enemies, for the destruction of English countrymen and brothers. English soldiers, my lord, would of course obey orders; but in troops less carefully trained, nature might prove too powerful for discipline. Strong feeling, my lord, must be my apology for this or any other digression.

The method of dividing the import duties between the two provinces in proportion to population is almost too absurd for discussion. Were both provinces inhabited by one and the same race, the proposed method would be plausible, though not faultless; but to assume that a French Canadian contributes as much as an Englishman to the public revenue, is to confound indolence with enterprise, barbarism with civilization, contended ignorance with ambitious intelligence. It is true, that the manufactured goods, which are chiefly consumed by English inhabitants, pay a duty of only 2½ per cent, and that the rum which the French Canadians, like the red *ensars du sel*, liberally quaff, pays 6s. Sterling a gallon, being equivalent perhaps to 15 or 20 per cent; but this argument in favour of the Canadians, as I have already stated to your lordship, has been almost annihilated by the general substitution of a compound of native spirits & west India rum, so that 400,000 will soon pay a smaller share of import-duties than 10,000 thousand English citizens of Toronto. At the date of the next adjournment, therefore, the principle of dividing in proportion to the population will be utterly inadmissible.

The division, therefore, must be effected in proportion to taxed articles. How is this contention to be ascertained? The principle of population may be here introduced, so far as to make the respective numbers of consumers tests of the respective consumptions. The French agitators estimate the French population of Lower Canada at 525,000 and the English at 75,000; but if I diminish the former as to double the latter, I find only 150,000 such consumers as Upper Canada contains. If I reckon the French population as equivalent to 50,000 such consumers, I find altogether 200,000 consumers or little more than half the population of Upper Canada. At the day of the next adjournment, therefore, Upper Canada will have a clear right to fully two thirds of the import duties, a statement that is to continue in force four years, during which time the rapidly increasing province of Upper Canada, to be fixed in reference rather to the probable circumstances of the middle of the quadriennial period than to the actual circumstances of its commencement. The adjustment ought either to be fixed on this principle or to be fixed every year. It is sufficiently galling for Upper Canada to be dependent on Lower Canada; but it is still more galling for the former to pay tribute as well as homage to the latter. For many years however, such has been the humiliating fact. The share of Upper Canada has risen from 20 per cent to 25, from 25 to 33½, and must, in two years, rise from 33½ to at least 50 per cent. During the first period, she should have received 22½ per cent; during the second, 29.16 per cent. Her loss, therefore, is more than equivalent to the difference between currency and sterling; while at the present she loses precisely one fifth of her due, or in other words, receives four shillings in the place of a dollar. If one, my lord, takes a different view of the present loss of Upper Canada, one will find that Lower Canada seizes, at the expense of her sister, eight and one third per cent on the whole of the divided duties, equal, by a singular enough coincidence, to a feudal fine.

To-morrow, my lord, I shall resume the consideration of this subject; and in the mean time, I beg to assure you, that the English inhabitants of Lower Canada have a direct interest in transferring the import duties, which your lordship has so generously surrendered to an anti-commercial faction, to their enterprising and intelligent compatriots of the Upper Province.

Let me once again implore your lordship to reflect and pause ere it be too late. The danger, though invisible, may be nearer than your lordship imagines. Resolutions, my lord, that are intended to be permanent, are not affected in a day. Let me again allude to the American revolution. Sixteen years, my lord, elapsed, between Mr. Jonathan Sewell's recommendation of physical resistance to American independence; and each year contributed its mite towards accelerating the catastrophe of a drama, in which Lord, my lord, would the English outlaws, my lord, be bound, on moral or even on liberal principles, to pay taxes, on the imposing of which they could not have

Years, in each of which the plot gradually thickened. In 1773 the tea was thrown into the harbour of Boston; in 1774, the first congress met at Philadelphia; in 1775, were fought the battles of Lexington and Bunker's Hill; in the winter of 1775-6, Canada was invaded and evacuated; on the 4th July, 1776, was signed the declaration of American independence.

I have the honour to be,
CAMILLE.
No. VI.
To His Excellency the Earl of Gosford, &c. &c. &c.

MONTREAL 1st OCTOBER, 1835.
MY LORD,

I yesterday proved, that Upper Canada, as she was admitted to have a right to one-third of the import duties at the date of the last adjustment and would certainly be admitted to have a right to one-half at the date of the next, was entitled to receive annually during the whole of the quadrennial period the arithmetic mean between the two quantities, or in other words 41 2/3 instead of 33 1/3 per cent. I, moreover, inferred that, under the existing arrangement, she receives precisely four shillings in place of a dollar. Your lordship must perceive, that either Lower Canada is a bankrupt or that Upper Canada is a tributary. Does your lordship think, that Upper Canada will submit tamely to a system, which, besides being at present so galling and so iniquitous, becomes more oppressive every year. During the first of the three enumerated periods, Upper Canada was subjected to a ninth of her just claim; during the second, of a seventh; during the third, of a fifth. Her definite loss during the first two periods I am neither able nor anxious to specify; but during the last two years, she had been despoiled by Lower Canada of at least 100,000 dollars. In 1833 and 1834 respectively, she received, in round numbers, £60,000 and £40,000, whereas she ought to have received instead of these respective sums £75,000 and £30,000 or £25,000 more in all. This difference, my lord, would have paid more than half the interest on the sum borrowed for the construction of the St. Lawrence Canal. The allusion to that magnificent work my lord, gives me an opportunity of briefly proving, that the revenue of Upper Canada is more beneficial than that of Lower Canada to the English inhabitants of the latter province. These inhabitants are chiefly engaged in commerce, and likely to derive benefit from the improvement of our noble river than from the extension of manufactures, the service of your personal friends, Mr. Viger and Mr. Papineau. Mark the contrast, my lord. The province, that receives less than her share of the revenue does every thing for the promotion of public prosperity, while the province, that receives more than her due, does nothing absolutely nothing. Your lordship must be aware, that you are doing as much, as in you lies, to establish and perpetuate the despotism of an anti-commercial and anti-British faction. Let me call your lordship's special attention to a striking event in Roman history. A Gallic robber of the name of Brennus had driven the last hopes of Roman power within the walls of the capitol. The besieged Romans, though they were a miserable minority, yet long withstood the fierce assaults of their savage foes; but worn out at last by famine and fatigue, they appointed a deputy to effect a compromise with the exulting and indolent barbarism. That deputy, my lord, did promise the barbarians gold. I admit, my lord, that he did so; but in justice to him my lord of Gosford, I must add that, he stipulated for the salvation of the capitol. Can either of your organs say much in justification of your lordship's compromise? Have you stipulated for the salvation of the capitol?—No, my lord! The golden bribe, with which you have conciliated the barbarians, essentially involves the sacrifice of the capitol, the extinction of the last hopes of British connexion. But my lord, I must proceed with the historical tale. The gold, my lord, was in the scale; many a Gallic ruffian was directing one eye in contempt on the object deputy one eye in eagerness on the glittering bribe; the audacious and dishonest leader was already given a foretaste of violated promises, broken treaties and trampled rights. Such was the scene, my lord, when a man, whom the intended victims of Gallic avarice and treachery had suspected and insulted and injured, put an end to the compromise, and ransomned the capitol not with gold but with iron.

That your lordship may have leisure to ponder on this digression, I shall close this letter and subscribe myself,
Your Lordship's most
obedient humble servant,
CAMILLE.

LOWER CANADA. PARLIAMENT. MONDAY, NOV. 2nd, ADDRESS IN ANSWER TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR'S SPEECH.

Mr. MORIN brought up the draft of the Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech, prepared by the Special Committee, which having been read, the printing thereof was ordered.

Mr. MORIN then moved that it be taken into consideration to-morrow.

Mr. GUY:—"What, before it is printed?"

Mr. MORIN said that he had reason to believe that the printing of the Address would be completed at an early hour to-morrow, it having been put in hands to-day. However, it was not printed, or if any hon. member wished to-morrow for further time for deliberation, he would have no objection to defer its consideration.

Mr. GUY would not divide the House although he would say that Mr. Morin's proceeding appeared to him very precipitate. He doubted very much whether hon. members would have time to form their opinions, or those who had amendments to propose would have time to prepare them. He would, however, not oppose the motion, accepting Mr. Morin's declaration as a pledge that the adoption of the address would not be insisted on to-morrow.

After some further discussion, the motion was granted and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, NOV. 3d.

The agents Bill passed.
The Speaker made choice of his election for the West Ward of Montreal, and a new writ was ordered for the County of Montreal.

Neither the Legislative Council nor the House of Assembly, has as yet replied officially to the Speech from the Throne, and until that step is completed it is not usual for any communication to be made by message by the Governor in Chief.

The reply of the Assembly, as reported by Mr. MORIN, was to have been discussed on Wednesday last, but in consequence of its length, it could not be printed in time for general distribution among the Members previous to the sitting, and its consideration was postponed until Friday, (last evening) when it will no doubt pass with but little alteration, and be presented on Monday or Tuesday at the earliest. Though the draft has been printed, we have not yet seen a copy. We extract from the *Indicateur* the following sentences, as containing the substance or outline of this most important document.

"It will contain a decided demand for a change in the Constitution of the Executive Council, in addition to a demand of a similar nature as respects the Legislative Council, and that the former corps shall be rendered responsible, and be composed of men possessing the confidence of the House of Assembly. In fine, an Executive Council, similar in attribute, as far as circumstances may permit, to the British Ministry. In England, the Ministry, as was the case with Wellington and Peel, resign whenever they cannot command a majority in the Commons. Instead of having a miserable set of dependent creatures, who are all things to all men, regardless alike of public opinion and principle, for an Executive Council, the Assembly will demand that men of character, reputation, and principle, in whom the people, through their representatives, may have confidence, shall replace the old rubbish, and continue in office so long as they continue to deserve and possess the power of promoting the public good. The obnoxious Acts are also alluded to, and their repeal again insisted upon."

The declarations in favour of *Elective* Institutions are very expressive, and repeated both at the commencement and towards the conclusion of the Address. As has been before remarked, no mention is made of the Commission."

The draft reported by Mr. DEBARTON in the Council, has also been printed for the use of its members, and the discussion of its merits commenced on Wednesday, and though it had been unanimously adopted in Committee, Mr. DEBARTON intends to introduce amendments touching the Constitution of the Legislative Council, in conformity to the views entertained by the Assembly. The Constitutional party in the Upper House, to whom the proposed address is obnoxious, have also announced their intention to submit amendments.

Since our preceding remarks were in type, the Quebec papers of Tuesday have reached us. They announce that Mr. DUBREUIL, who had caused one of the Messengers of the Council to be arrested, for an assault committed in the performance of his duty, had been brought to the bar of the House and discharged, after expressing contrition for

his offence and being reprimanded by the Speaker.

The answer of the Council had not yet been adopted. The paragraph of Mr. MORFATT and Mr. FELTON was to be further discussed on Tuesday. The *Mercury* intimates that "the objection to the Address as printed, seems to be, from what fell from those Hon. Members, more particularly from Mr. Felton, that it did not follow the Speech with the usual Parliamentary courtesy; and that it did not recognise the Royal Commission in a specific manner, and in the terms in which it was announced to the House in the opening Speech. The Address, as printed, was, in the course of discussion in the Council, termed 'confused, ill-translated, and scarcely intelligible.' From the circumstances above stated in respect to the address of the Legislative Council, it appears that the Lower House may proceed leisurely, and yet be the first to present their Address; which, it is understood, is not likely to be materially altered from that which has been agreed upon in Committee."

ADDRESS.

At a late hour we received the address of the House in answer to the Governor. It is quite as long as the speech; we give the most important articles. It is certainly a well written document and entirely free from offensive language. The House still insists upon an elective Council. Upon the subject of the commission, Mr. Clapham introduced the following amendment,

"We consider it a proof of the wisdom and magnanimity which His Majesty has lent to our complaints, that a Commission, of which your Excellency is the head, has been appointed for the purpose of enquiring fully, and upon the spot, into the complaints which have been made, and we confidently hope that the conclusions to which the Commissioners will come, and the final result of their labours will be satisfactory to all classes of His Majesty's subjects."

This called up Mr. Speaker PAPINEAU, who declined at great length and with much warmth on this amendment. He said, he did not see the appointment of the Commissioners an insult to the House—it cast a doubt upon the representation which has been gravely and deliberately made by that body in this petition to the king and to the two houses of the Imperial parliament. If information was wanted on the grievances of the people, that house was the proper channel through which it was to be obtained, and to send it by any other was degrading and insulting to the representative branch. The act which gave a constitution to Canada, he said, had been referred to as a boon for which the Canadians ought to be grateful. He saw no cause for gratitude, he had conferred no favour on any class of His Majesty's subjects. Those who were of British birth enjoyed all that it conferred as their patrimony—and those who had been the subjects of France acquired the same rights on giving their allegiance to the new possessors of the soil, and regarding themselves British subjects.

The Commission, he said, was a constitutional or legal power vested in them. They might be so situated as to be able to do more for His Majesty's Government—if it coincided with the declared wishes of the House, who were competent also to report, well and good—there would be no harm done, but they would be superfluous; but, if they differed from what the Assembly advanced, they might be assured that that body would not recede one iota from what it had demanded, but would enforce its claims to the utmost.

The Hon. Speaker continued at great length in the same style, and was replied to by Mr. GUY in a manner and with an address which occupied nearly an hour in the delivery, but of which we must postpone a sketch till Tuesday.

Of the Address it is unnecessary for us further to speak, it shows great ability and command of the language of the Hon. Speaker affords, that concession on the part of Government so far from producing confusion has only led to more excessive commendation in the public press. In short, that the complaint with which the Speaker and most of his confederates are affected if one in "increase of appetite doth grow" in proportion as its cravings are indulged.

It is indeed under no ordinary circumstances that your Excellency has assumed the reins of administration. The Government has not for some time past, sufficiently possessed the confidence of his house and of the people, to fulfil the purposes of its institutions.—In this state of things, it was in conformity to the ancient custom of Parliament, and in the spirit of the constitution itself, as well as for the advantage of His Majesty's subjects and of the Government of this Province, that this House adopted constitutional means for obtaining the redress of grievances and abuses.—We shall see with pleasure that his Majesty's Government has acquired that practical and local knowledge of the Province which is necessary for discernment of the most appropriate remedies. It is, therefore, with feelings of hope that we contemplate the extensive powers, attributions, and circumstances with which your Excellency has commenced the fulfilment of your high Mission.

5.—We ought not at this moment, to fail to declare most respectfully to your Excellency, that the great body of the people of this Province, without distinction, consider the exercise of the *Elective* principle, and its application to the Constitution of the Legislative Council in particular—the repeal of the Acts passed in Great Britain on matters concerning the internal Government of the Province and fully within the jurisdiction of the

Provincial Parliament, as well as of the privileges conferred by such Acts—and the full and unrestrained enjoyment on the part of the Provincial Legislature and of this House of their Legislative and constitutional rights—as being essential to the prosperity, welfare, and happiness of his Majesty's faithful Canadian subjects, and as being necessary to ensure their confidence in His Government, and their future welfare and contentment under it, and to remove the causes which have been obstacles heretofore.—And we most respectfully pray your Excellency, that in the future communications to which you have alluded between your Excellency and His most Gracious Majesty or His Government on the subject of the great interests of this Province, your Excellency will please not to lose sight of this firm conviction on the part of the people, which we feel in common with them.

17.—We thank your Excellency for having recognized the constitutional privileges of this house with regard to its contingent expenses.

22.—We ought, however, to express to your Excellency our conviction that the future application of any sums of money subject to the control of this House, without the consent of the representatives of the people, would tend to create an obstacle in the arrangement contemplated by His Majesty's Government, and which we must sincerely desire to see completed.

26.—Any sufficient and constitutional measure tending to facilitate the exercise of the right of this House to the control of the whole Revenue raised in this Province, shall be received by us with a due appreciation of the motives by which it shall have been dictated, and of the advantages to be derived from it. Every communication on this subject will be received with respect and examined with attention.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Since our last publication two more packets have arrived—the President, capt. Ripley from London, and the Virginian, capt. Harris from Liverpool—the former sailed from Portsmouth on the 3d of October, and the latter the 8th from Liverpool. Our London papers are to the 7th October, and Liverpool to the 8th inclusive.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Times announces that measures for the establishment of steam communication with India are in progress with renewed activity. Agents or depots are to be formed at Alexandria, Cairo and Suez, and the operations on this part of the route are expected to be completed by the end of the present year. It is anticipated that the whole journey from England to Bombay will be effected in thirty days, during which time the ship will be in the Red Sea during the monsoons. Shipments of machinery for the rail-road across the desert, are going on with great activity. This portion of the route, eighty miles, is to be traversed in eight hours.

The London Standard says that earl Spencer (lord Althorp) has been solicited by lord Melbourne to take office, but refused, alleging that he would have no connection with the present government.

The Morning Herald says that the four important offices of lord lieutenant, chief secretary, attorney general and privy councillor in Ireland, are filled by nominees of Mr. O'Connell.

The Vestal steamer was at Limerick on the 3d of October, having on board five commissioners appointed to survey the western coast of Ireland, and select a harbor suitable for the steam coast to communicate with America.

The following is from the Morning Herald of the 6th.

It has been reported that one of the largest houses in the general warehousing trade, of which a former celebrated free trade member of parliament is or was the head, is about to establish a branch at Calcutta, Canton, New York, &c., and that at the present moment arrangements are making in New York for that purpose. We believe the plan was originally suggested by the great increase of trade with New York in manufactured goods, particularly silks, diverted to this country, by the celebrated disturbances at Lyons. The object of the plan is to turn all the money transactions of the exporting parties into the same channel, and thus add to the "slaughter house system" of profits by a new kind of monopoly in the money trade.

Capt. Back has been especially promoted to the rank of post captain, by an order in council, in consideration of his extraordinary services. Great alarm appears to exist in the agricultural districts of England on account of incendiary fires, which are said to be even more frequent and extensive than in former years.

Col. Eismann, the grand secretary of the Orange lodges, has commenced actions for false pretences against the grand masters of the lodges of commons, the sergeant-at-arms, and the select committee.

Measures are in progress for the establishment of a telegraphic communication between London and Paris, by which tidings are to be conveyed in an hour and a half. There are to be nine stations between London and the English coast, and fourteen between the English coast and Paris. The undertaking is got up by those concerned in stocks.

The king and queen of Belgium after visiting the king of England at Windsor, the duke of London and Paris, by which tidings are to be conveyed in an hour and a half. There are to be nine stations between London and the English coast, and fourteen between the English coast and Paris. The undertaking is got up by those concerned in stocks.

On proving the will of the late Wm. Schibelt, his effects were sworn to be under the value of 1600 pounds. There are no specific legacies, but the copy right of all his works is bequeathed to the eldest son.

TIMBER DUTIES.
Mr. ROBINSON presented petitions from Montreal and from persons in the city of London engaged in the timber trade, against any alteration of the timber duties. He said that the timber trade was almost the only trade enjoyed by Canada with the mother country, and that, therefore, the petitions in Montreal and elsewhere, had viewed with alarm, propositions founded on the views of a political economist to alter duties. They were also in favor of a measure that would check emigration—a check which he deemed by no means desirable. As to the alterations in the duties, the prospects in many cases had not been realized. Here, as upon the wine duties, the liberal system had failed.

Mr. VILLIERS said that it was a deplorable principle that the people should be allowed to get, and sought to get, this produce as cheap as possible (hear, hear). As to other countries not following his example, if the duties were put upon a proper footing of reciprocity, he apprehended that other countries would soon find it to their interest to follow our example.

Dr. BOWING also defended the principle of free trade and reciprocity duties. Sir F. BACON hoped that the government would not adopt any steps upon the resolutions and recommendations of the timber duties until the evidence should be before the house—(hear). He trusted that nothing would be done to affect this trade of our colonies.

Mr. WARBURTON said that in this case there had been protection in a particular case to the Canadians, and in consequence the ship owners had put up his motto: "protection that such protection, which was to the extent of 50 per cent, upon the price of the goods, which was to be put on the duties." The house had most wisely set to work to put an end to this monstrous system.

Mr. THORNLEY said that he was rejoiced to learn that the first step was about to be taken to equalize and tender more just the timber duties; and that he hoped next session, they should make greater advances in the promotion of free trade.

Mr. M. STEWART hoped that the evidence would be printed before the legislature upon what the committee had done, and that the public would not hastily say anything to affect our colonial trade. Half a million tons of shipping were engaged in this trade, and would be injuriously by the alteration of the duty.

Mr. HUME observed that the hon. member who presented the petition denounced his opponents as visionaries and theorists, but that hon. member was ignorant of what he was talking about—(a laugh). It was preposterous to say that any great principle or benefit to trade was promoted by supporting a system that allowed a shipping of timber in the Baltic, the sending of it to Canada, and then the bringing of it on the colonial duties. It was preposterous to say that the shipping interests could be benefited by this system.

Mr. V. SMITH was quite ready to admit that they ought to see the evidence.

Mr. M. STEWART, in explanation, declared that the resolutions did not rest on the evidence of the committee, and were not justified by it.

Mr. LANOUCHE said that the evidence was now printing and would be ready.

Petition ordered to lie on the table.

TIN-STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs the inhabitants of Belleville and its vicinity, that he has moved his SHOP opposite the BELLEVILLE HOUSE, where he will keep constantly on hand a general supply of

TIN, & SHEET-IRON, and will execute all Orders upon the shortest possible notice. He hopes by a strict attention to business to obtain a general patronage.

CASH paid for old PEWTER.

JOHN STEVENS.

Belleville, Nov. 13th, 1835. 9/4

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public that he has commenced business in the above line in the brick house occupied by Mr. SEIXX Confectioners Front Street, and that he has received the NEW YORK

FASHIONS

for this fall, and has made arrangements for receiving them quarterly; so that gentlemen favoring him with their custom may depend upon the newest fashion, the neatest fit, the greatest punctuality, and for good payment the lowest charges.

Cutting done on the shortest notice.

JOHN ANDREW.

Belleville 13th Oct. 1835. 8/2m

WILLIAM K. GILL & CO ORNAMENTAL SIGN CARRIAGE & HOUSE PAINTERS.

GLAZIERS, PAPERHANGERS, &c.
Beg to return their grateful thanks to the inhabitants of the Town of Belleville and its vicinity for their generous patronage during the past year. They are anxious to inform their friends both in Town & Country that they have opened an Establishment next door to Mr. John Turnbull's, Front Street, where they hope, by strict attention to the public, still to merit the patronage of the public. Particular attention to Sign Painting, and sent to any part of the Province, when ordered.

COLOURS PREPARED FOR THE BRUSH.
PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, AND PUTTY FOR SALE.
Belleville June 27, 1835. 42 1/2

NOTICE.
Shingles Wanted to Measure as follows.

50 Concesses 3 feet wide and Plump 1-3 of an inch thick.
The subscriber will contract with the manufacturers for the above or any part, to be delivered by the 1st April next in case their terms suit.

BILLA FLINT JR.
Belleville, Oct. 21, 1835.

FOR SALE.

IN the fast rising Township of Seymour, a FARM of 500 acres of land, second in point of quality to none whatever in that fertile Township; this composed of Lot No. 24, in the 8th Concession and the North half of 24 in the 7th Concession; upward of 35 acres are cleared; 12 are now under the first crop, and the remainder thereof will be very speedily ready for fall sowing. There is a first rate Log House on the Farm, being 43 feet by 31; and it is well watered by several beautiful living creeks besides springs. It will be sold cheap.

For particulars apply to John Taylor Esq. Grafon, or Lieut. Clough R. N. Seymour. 1 1/2

THE GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM; OR THE SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COM- PANION.

Unrivalled Attraction!

THIS DAY, the second of May, this popular and widely spread journal is embellished with several beautiful engravings, and its contents afford an abundance and spicy variety, unequalled by any other number which has been published since its commencement.

—the principle engravings are—
A perfect profile of the celebrated race horse Touchstone and his rider—the winner of the great St. Leger Stakes at Doncaster, (Eng) in 1834. This plate, colored, sells for five dollars at the print stores in Philadelphia.

A View of the Procession which took place at Stratford upon Avon (Eng) a few years ago, in commemoration of the Anniversary of the Birth-day of the immortal bard Shakspear.

Extracts from Fanny Kemble's Journal. Official statement of the Races, at Trenton, N. J. A graphic description of the celebrated Foot Race on Long Island, for \$1,000. Statement of a Shooting Match. A record of the winnings of the celebrated English racer Touchstone. Shakspear's Festival or a New Comedy of Errors. The Soldier's Tear, a favourite ballad, set to music.

In addition to which, there is a diversified quantity of original and selected articles connected with the Drama and the Turf, and other subjects which will be found amusing and instructive.

THE GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM is published on very white paper of extra imperial size every Saturday, at three dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance.

The above may be considered a fair criterion to judge of the manner this highly popular paper is conducted. Address SMITH & ALEXANDER, Athenium Buildings, Franklin Place Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of RUTTER & AYERILL, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All those indebted to the Establishment, either by Note, or Book account, are respectfully requested to settle the same without delay, with Mr. H. AYERILL, Jun, who is alone duly authorized to settle all the business of the Establishment.

JOHN RUTTER.
HENRY AYERILL.
Belleville, 8th July, 1835. 44 3/4

STEAMBOAT NOTICE



THE STEAM BOAT KINGSTON.

H. CALDER, MASTER.
Will commence running on the Bay of Quinte and River, on Monday the 20th instant. She will leave the CARRYING PLACE, downwards, on every MONDAY & THURSDAY at 3 O'clock A. M. and will leave PRESCOTT upwards, every TUESDAY & FRIDAY evenings, immediately on the arrival of the STAGES from MONTREAL; touching at all the usual intermediate ports, on her up and down trips.

The Boat has undergone a thorough and complete repair by experienced Mechanics, and is now refitted in a safe, substantial and comfortable manner. It is expected, that on trial, she will prove worthy of Public confidence and support.

For terms of Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board.
Belleville, 17th. April, 1835. 32. 1/2

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Subscriber, after carrying on business for fifteen years in this place, is compelled through unavoidable circumstances, to make this Public Call on all those who are indebted to him; and to inform them, that unless immediate payment is made, he will be compelled to hand over their Notes or Accounts to a proper person to enforce collection.

His Patent Pot Factory is in operation as usual, where he will complete any order for Pails, at any time either at wholesale or retail.

The Carding and Cloth-dressing Business, will be carried on as heretofore, but under the firm of DAME & OSTROM.

AARON DAME.
Belleville, 22nd Sept. 1835. 2 3 in.

BLANK DEEDS, MEMORIALS. AND COURT OF REQUESTS

Blanks of all descriptions, for sale at this Office.

FOR SALE.
400 bbls Ohio prime pork.
100 bbls Onondaga Salt,
12 Tons Ohio Grindstones, Just recd.

TOGETHER.
with a general supply, of Staple & fancy GOODS, exceeding any assortment ever offered to the public by the subscriber.

ALSO
30 bbls ground plaster.
BILLA FLINT JR.
Belleville, July 14, 1835.

LAND HOUSE AND GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned has the honor to inform the public, that he has opened a general Agency Office. He is lead to believe that he could be of service to those who wish to dispose of their property by private contract, and that his office once known would be the means of pointing out many more situations for the settlement of persons of capital, than under the present circumstances are known. He solicits public patronage, as well from those who wish to sell as those who wish to purchase.

Belleville Jan. 31, 1835
GEORGE BENJAMIN.

WANTED,

A smart active lad to act as a Clerk in a Grocery Store.
Apply to
ALBERT TAYLOR.
Belleville Oct. 6, 1835. 4 1/2

FOUND.

A Subscription book of the book of martyrs, by the Rev Amos Blinckard, and published by A. F. Robinson of Cincinnati. The owner can have the same by calling at this office and paying the expense of this advertisement.

LOST.

On the 30th of June, a Note drawn on my favor, by Messrs. McNab & Bull, payable in August next, for nine or ten pounds, with an endorsement of five shillings. All persons are forbid to trade for said note, payment having been stop.

BAPTIST St. LOUIS.

THE LARGEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

THIS is not said in the spirit of vain boasting, but because it can with strict justice, be declared of the PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER, which contains each week, upwards of two hundred and fifty distinct articles, in prose and poetry. Literature—science—the Arts—the Latest foreign and Domestic News—Police Reports—Sporting Intelligence—Notices of New Works besides an immense fund of miscellaneous Intelligence—the Dramas—Marriages—Deaths—Prices of produce, merchandise, stocks, &c. engravings—Internal Improvements, Rail Roads, Canals—Travelling—Agriculture, &c. &c.; embracing every variety of topics that can possibly be introduced into a public Journal.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier now established for near five years, is, we believe, universally acknowledged to have the largest number of subscribers, (TWENTY THOUSAND 1/2). The largest variety of Literature, Entertainment, and News as well as being the Largest and cheapest Newspaper published in the United States. Notwithstanding its enormous dimensions, it is printed upon a splendid Napier Steam Press, with unexampled rapidity; thus giving the account of Sales, Markets and News, to the latest dates.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is published at the low price of 32. For this sum subscribers get valuable & entertaining matter, each week, enough to fill a common look of 200 pages, not equal to fifty two volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by 150,000 to 200,000 people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida and from the seaboard to the lakes.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS and upwards have already been expended by the publishers of the Saturday Courier in literary prizes, and in payments to American writers. FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will shortly be offered in Prizes for enriching its columns, the promotion of Knowledge, and the encouragement of American Literature evincing a degree of liberality believed to be as unprecedented as their success has already been unexampled.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is Strictly Neutral in party politics and religious controversies. Orders, enclosing the address and amount of subscription and post paid, in all cases, will be carefully attended to, if addressed to
WILLIAM L. GILBERT, Editor,
Franklin Place Philadelphia, Pa.

Public Notice.

From the multitude of these, we refer the stranger to a brief extract from one only, for the sake of brevity, viz: The Saturday Courier is the largest weekly journal published in Philadelphia, and certainly one of the very best in the United States—[Pennsylvania Daily Inquirer of May 18th, 1835.]

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will feel obliged to all those in Belleville and its vicinity, who may favour the Steam Boat Kingston with a share of their patronage, to give timely notice at which wharf or store house they wish their property to be landed, so as to avoid unnecessary trouble and expense.

He likewise intimates to them that the "Kingston" will invariably stop on her up and down trips at East and West Belleville, thence to say, at Mr. Flint's wharf, Capt. Baldwin's or Mr. Covert's, making her first & last call alternately at each side of the river & will expect equal facility of light at each stopping place on dark nights.

The Boat will leave Belleville, on Mondays at 6 o'clock A. M. every Monday and Thursday, wind and weather permitting.

The Kingston will stop at the East side of Belleville, on Saturdays, and the West side on Wednesdays. And will start from the East side on Thursdays, and from the West side on Mondays.

The above arrangements will be continued until further notice.

By order of the Committee of management.
H. CALDER.
Belleville, 27th August, 1835. 51 1/2

STORAGE & WHARFAGE.

THE Subscriber having built a wharf in West Belleville, at which the Steam boats, as well as other craft can land at and depart from with ease, offers the use thereof to the public, Free of the usual fee of wharfage in all cases, where property is not of an unusual length of time. He is also erecting a commodious Warehouse, which will be ready within a short time, when he will be prepared to store Goods &c. on as moderate terms as any person, having been to a good deal of pains and expense in fitting up the same he hopes for at least a fair proportion of the business of the Merchants, and public in general.

Property consigned to the subscriber on Commission or otherwise, will be attended to. A fair proportion of the Wharf will be devoted to wood Merchants, who design their wood for the Steam Boats, by calling on the subscriber, who will point out where the wood may be laid and no charge for wharfage on the same.

BILLA FLINT JR.
Belleville, May 6, 1835. 35 1/2

2000 SAWLOGS

of Pine, Oak, Maple, Bass-Wood, Cherry, Black Walnut, &c. wanted by the subscriber, at his New Saw Mill, West side of the River Moira. Customers logs sawed on the usual terms. The Mill of first rate description, is now in operation; and would be let to a respectable tenant for a term of years, if immediate application is made.

WILD LANDS FOR SALE.

Lot No.	6th Con. Thurlow,	Acres.
Part of 20, 6th Con. Thurlow,	200	
Lot No. 1 North side the road Tyendinaga, well situated on four cross roads for a Public Stand,	100	
Lot No. 26 8th Con. Pittsburgh,	200	
East & 36 6th do.	100	
Lots No. 1 2 3 4 in the 7th Con. Chatham, Western boundary line of the Township,	800	

TOWN LOTS IN BELLEVILLE,

to sell or let on long,
Lot No. 36, West side of Pinnacle street on which there is a good frame building, finished, 18 by 24.

A valuable stand on Front-Street, 40 feet front, by depth to the River Moira, on which there is a house with other out buildings, now in the occupation of Mr. Hugh M'GINNIS merchant.

Also that most valuable tavern stand now in the occupation of Mr. Francois Lafevre, South-West corner of the Belleville, Bridge.

And a house and lot on the opposite side of the street, on the York road, adjoining the lot of Mr. Hoskins, saddle and Harness maker.

Town lots on the East and West bank of the River Moira, in East and West Belleville, with fine, hydraulic and mill situations. Application to be made to the subscriber. The whole of the property is unincumbered and indisputable titles or leases will be given.

Mason—Millwright and carpenter work will be received in part payment and every encouragement given, with easy terms of payment.

All those to whom the subscriber is indebted, will please render their accounts on or before the 1st. Proximo and those indebted by Bond, Note, or otherwise due, will please settle the same
THOMAS COLEMAN.
Belleville, Jan. 17. 1835.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Asa Smith of Ameliasburg Late Deceased are requested to make payment immediately; and all those having any claims to present them to the subscriber well authenticated.

PHILO NOBLE.
Executor
Ameliasburg, Sept. 25, 1835. 3 3m

NOTICE.

The subscriber having been appointed Agent for the Canada Inland forwarding and Insurance company will be prepared to transact the Business of the company at all times. Freight to & from Belleville to Montreal attended to, and despatch in all business committed to his care can be relied on.

BILLA FLINT JR.
Belleville, May 6, 1835. 25 1/2

STORAGE AND FORWARDING.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to receive and forward property committed to his charge, on as low terms as any other Establishment in Belleville.
HENRY BALDWIN.
Belleville, June 11th, 1835.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trusting any individual or individuals on my account, without my written order to that effect. As I will not be responsible for debts so contracted.

HIRAM FULFORD.
Belleville, Sept. 3, 1835. 21

WANTED

Immediately a Journeyman Blacksmith. None need apply who are not of sober habits, and first rate workmen.
HIRAM FULFORD.
Belleville Sept. 3, 1835. 22 1/2

60,000 Pages of TRACTS to give a way.

The Tracts were purchased for the Belleville Tract Society, (long since dead) but not paid for by them.

Seeing no probability of being remunerated for the same, they will be given away. Persons willing to aid in distributing the same, through the County of Hastings, who are not members or Distributors for any other Tract Society, can have what may be required, by calling and pledging themselves to distribute them faithfully in their respective neighborhoods. The object is to have the Tracts put into use without coming in contact with any Society or Tract Distributors in Belleville or elsewhere.

As tracts are considered by many as Messengers of mercy, and as they will be no cost to any person who will distribute them, but their time, it is to be hoped that there will be at least one person found in each Neighborhood throughout the County who will be willing to engage in the field of labor open before them.

Sabbath Schools in the County (or this Town) upon proper application by the Superintendent, will receive each 1000 pages while they last.

Please apply to
BILLA FLINT JR.
Belleville, 24th August, 1835. 51. 1/2

For Sale.

The rear or North half of lot No. 24, in the 6th Concession of Thurlow.

Apply to J. H. SAMSON.
Belleville 8th December, 1834. 15 1/2

Lands For Sale.

LOTS NO. 111 112 113
114 AND 115

IN the Second Concession of Ameliasburg; containing six hundred acres. An indisputable title will be given, and the terms of payment reasonable. The lands are of an excellent quality and situated on the Bay usually called "Welford's Bay," between which and Lake Ontario there is a direct communication; and when the projected junction of the waters of the Lake with the head of the Bay of Quinte shall have been completed, these premises must become one of the most pleasant, as well as one of the most profitable situations in the Province.—There are about seventy five acres cleared and under cultivation.—There are five Log-houses on the premises and one Log Barn, with several small Log buildings on the different Lots.

The distance from the Carrying place, at the head of the Bay of Quinte, is less than three miles and will afford to the purchaser not only the benefit of a good market, but the advantages to be derived from the services of a resident Clergyman—good medical advice—schools—Post-Office &c. &c.

For terms of Sale, apply
at Toronto to the Hon. WM. ALLAN,
or to JAMES H. SAMSON,
Belleville.

Belleville, Nov. 21, 1834:

The Intelligencer of Belleville

Is printed and published every Saturday Morning, by GEORGE BENJAMIN, at his office, corner of Front and Bridge Streets.

TERMS.

Delivered to Subscribers in the Town of Belleville, at Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Annum; and Twenty Shillings per Annum, if sent by Mail. Subscribers in the country who may call or send for their papers will only pay Fifteen and Sixpence per Annum. All subscriptions payable quarterly, and in advance. Country produce taken in payment at Cash Prices.

Price of Advertisements.
Six lines and under 2s. 6d. for the first insertion and 1s. for every continuation. Advertisements above six lines charged in proportion. All advertisements remaining in three months will be subject to a deduction of 15 per cent; those remaining six months 22 per cent; and those for one year 30 percent on the regular charges.

Advertisements without written directions, inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

Orders for discontinuing advertisements, to be in writing, and delivered by 9 o'clock on Thursday morning.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the choice of the publisher.